

TRI-WEEKLY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

VOL. XIX.

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN

Steamboat Departures.

Steamer Blue Wing No. 3 leaves every Tuesday and Friday at 8 A. M. for Louisville.
Steamer Wren leaves every Saturday at 12 M. for Cincinnati.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

FRANKFORT AND LOUISVILLE.
On and after May 14th, 1871, trains will leave Frankfort daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

For Louisville 7:43 A. M. 3:13 P. M.
Arrive at Louisville 11:50 A. M. 6:55 P. M.
Leave Louisville 2:50 P. M. 6:00 A. M.
Arrive at Frankfort 7:00 P. M. 9:55 A. M.

Stage Departures.

LEAVES
Harrodsburg and Danville, (Daily) 9:30 A. M.
Shelbyville, (Daily) 8:00 A. M.
Georgetown and Aris, (Tri-Weekly) 10:00 A. M.
at Capital Hotel.

Time for Closing the Mails.

First Louisville and Western mail closes at 6:39 A. M.
First Lexington, Cincinnati, and East 8:25 A. M.
Second Louisville and Western mail closes at 2:45 P. M.
Second Lexington, Cincinnati, and East 6:45 P. M.
Danville mail closes at 9:00 A. M.
Midway, Versailles, and Georgetown mail closes at 2:25 P. M.
Frankfort and Clark Village mail closes at 9:00 A. M.
Forks of Elkhorn, Great Cross, and White Sulphur mail closes at 9:00 A. M.
U. S. Office open from 7 o'clock A. M. to 6:00 P. M.

JAMES G. HATCHITT, P. M.

THE INDIANS OF ARIZONA—INDIAN TASTES—THE CIVILIZED PINAS AND PAPAGOS, AND THE BARBAROUS APACHES.

The following detail of interesting, and, to us, novel, facts and characteristics in reference to the Indians of Arizona Territory have been gathered from the entertaining verbal report of a General officer lately serving in that quarter:

Nearly all the wild Indians of the Western plains are excessively fond of dog meat. When they desire to do their friends or distinguished strangers, white or red, particular honor, they prepare and invite them to a grand "dog feast," a meal in which the flesh of the canine quadruped is served up in every style known to the Indian cuisine. The Apaches, however, who differ from all other Indians in being the most cruel, treacherous, and blood-thirsty, also differ from them in placing mule meat first on their list of prime delicacies. They will go further, and fight harder, to steal or capture a 'good, fat mule,' than for anything else in the world. If a band of them steal your mule—they always kill you at the same time if they can—they at once hurry off to the nearest fitting place to camp, and cook and eat 'him' as quickly as possible, for fear some unlucky chance may happen to deprive them of the delicious 'treat.'

In the Western and most fertile regions of Arizona dwell two tribes of Indians—the Pinas and Papagos—names rarely seen in the newspapers because they are lovers of peace and are friendly to the whites—who may be said to be quite, if not rather more than, semi-civilized. They—or many of them—live in houses, stay at home, and industriously work their farms. They always dress decently, and practice many of the arts of civilization. The Apaches and Comanches stand in great dread of them, never, of late years, attempting to rob them or interfere with them in any way, the Pinas and Papagos having invariably 'thrashed' both of them whenever they have given them just cause for war.

The Pinas and Papagos live in one of the finest agricultural regions perhaps in the world, where they grow immense quantities of wheat and other cereals, by means of a cheap but most efficient system of irrigation taught them long ago by the Roman Catholic priests of the famous "Missions" established there soon after the advent of Cortez and the Spanish "conquistadores" into Mexico, three hundred years ago. The Papagos are, if any difference, somewhat more civilized, wealthy and prosperous than their neighbors, the Pinas—the difference being caused probably by the fact that the Papagos have the best country; that is, they have a more generous soil, larger and richer valleys and more of them, where they grow wheat and other breadstuffs in quantities, that not only suffice for their own abundant sustenance, but give them a large surplus to be used for purposes of barter or export, and to feed, and otherwise assist their neighbors in case of "short crops," and to accommodate trains of emigrants and troops passing through their country to and from California, New Mexico, and Sonora. The Pinas are also devoted to agriculture, and grow large crops of grain and other products adapted to the soil and climate of that fair, delightsome land. There is little doubt, that these two confessedly superior tribes of Arizona Indians—superior in *physique*, as well as in mind and *morale*—if kindly fostered and properly assisted by the gradual introduction of schools, manufactures, and other appliances of modern progress, might be speedily elevated to a degree of civilization never yet attained by any large bodies of North American Indians. The entire absence of the nomadic spirit, with other highly favorable characteristics and surroundings, leaves them fit subjects for truly philanthropic experiment.

The Apaches, we learn from the same well informed source, have no chiefs, properly speaking; that is, no war-chiefs. Their headmen are generally superannuated "braves," who never leave their village camps in their mountain fastnesses, and exercise only a sort of civil or police authority, such as administering a rude kind of justice, and superintending the distribution of the "spoils" brought in by the young braves from their perennial thieving raids and expeditions. For, your nubes, named Apaches and Comanches, are the true "Arabs," *par excellence*, of the Western plains; only, they are far more cruel and

bloody-minded than their Asian prototypes. In their roving, predatory habits, they are the true, lineal, incorrigible descendants of Ishmael; their hands being against every man's and every man's hand against theirs. The Apaches in their ceaseless plundering excursions latterly, rarely go in larger bodies than from twenty to thirty or forty—in fact, generally in small squads. This, coupled with the other fact of their never having any recognized military commander, renders them comparatively feeble in their operations, whether of massacre or plunder, though they never fail to combine the two when at all convenient. With a strict, or even partial military organization of all their fighting men, they might add a hundred fold to the many robberies and horrid butcheries they are constantly perpetrating in Arizona, Sonora, and New Mexico.

Speaking of using friendly Indians as allies in the operations of our troops against those who are hostile, General —— states, from actual experiment, that they are almost totally unreliable and inefficient, not from a want of "pluck," or skill in the use of weapons—but by the way, nearly all the Indians of the West are as well armed as the whites—but, simply, on account of their excessive superstition, and the countless "signs" and omens taught them by their prophets and "medicine men," which they dare not disregard. In the minds of a campaign, often at the critical moment when success, and even safety, depend upon their full co-operation, some one or other of their innumerable "signs" or omens will be sure to be seen by them, which will at once cause them to turn right around and go back to camp in spite of all protests and remonstrance and even threats. In fact, they would suffer martyrdom before they would disobey one of their countless "signs," such as the croak of raven, the flying of a buzzard across the line of march, the hooting of an owl, and the like—so ingrained into the very fibers of their natures, are the superstitions which enslave them.

POPULATION OF LONDON.—The result of the census of London, taken at midnight on Sunday, 2d April last, just announced, gives that great city *three and a quarter millions* of inhabitants—the exact figures being 3,251,804! The idea of taking the census in a single hour, and that hour midnight, seems a strange idea, but is doubtless a good one. But, why was the result kept back so long?

LOVE AND PASSION.—These are too often confounded. They are quite distinct. Love elevates and refines; passion degrades and depresses; love enlarges the heart; passion narrows the mind. And even in the case of what is called passionate love, there is too much which is of the earth—earthly. Pure affection is a sentiment free from taint of any kind, and is as rare as pure charity.

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE.

\$50,000 Worth of Real Estate

My residence, on Broadway, now occupied by Mr. Saffie. Possession given on the first day of September, 1871.

A MANSION HOUSE BUILDING, I will sell together, or I will divide to suit purchasers, as follows:

No. 1. The store-room leased to A. Bachman, at the private hall; three stories high.

No. 2. The store-room leased to Dr. Hall as drug store; three stories high.

No. 3. The store-room leased to J. O'Donnell as store; three stories high.

No. 4. The store-room leased to B. Jacoby—occupied by Mr. Firestone; three stories high.

No. 5. The store-room leased to B. Jacoby—occupied by Mr. Firestone; three stories high.

The private hall now occupied by the Western Telegraph Company; three stories high.

No. 6. The store-room leased to Mr. Stanley as news depot; three stories high.

No. 7. The store-room leased to Dr. Hatchett as post-office.

No. 8. The store-room leased to Southern Telegraph Company; three stories high.

No. 9. The store-room leased to H. I. Todd, with private hall; three stories high.

Also, 20 Cottages on the street leading from Prison entrance to the Kentucky River. For further information and price apply to JOHN HAILY.

JAMES A. CLARK. HENRY W. CLARK

JAMES A. CLARK & SON,

TAILORS,

791 Broadway, opposite Grace Church,

marl 6m

THOS. MAHONEY. HARRIS H. JOHNSTON

T. MAHONEY & CO.,

CONTRACTORS & BUILDERS

FRANKFORT, KY.

ARE PREPARED TO BUILD IN STONE, A Brick, or Wood, any structure, in any part of the State.

S. V. PENCE,

ON THE FRANKFORT AND FIAT CREEK TURNPIKE ROAD, four miles from Frankfort, has just completed his

New Saw Mill, and this method of improving the common saw that he has prepared to fill all orders. Particular attention is paid to long and heavy material. Factories, Warehouses, Railroads, and solicits an equal patronage of Short Lumber. Laths can be furnished in all quantities. All done at short notice and at the lowest price.

april-10

Rye Wanted.

WANTED TO PURCHASE A FEW THOUSAND bushels Good Rye, for which the highest price will be paid by G. B. MACKLIN.

A. G. BRAWNER

Contractor and Builder

FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL contract for furnishing, making, and laying brick, curbing, paving, &c. Orders solicited from this and the adjoining counties.

april-9

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY. JUNE 24, 1871.

NO. 117.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

THE SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN has closed, and will reopen the FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER.

None but Parents or Guardians having Children in the Institution will be allowed to visit it during vacation.

E. H. BLACK,

Superintendent.

SODA WATER

FIRST CLASS APPARATUS,

Cream & Fruit Syrups,

AT

AVERILL'S DRUG STORE.

The Presence and Patronage of the Ladies are particularly solicited.

may-29

PIANOS! PIANOS!!

1 2 3 4

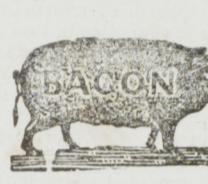
MRS. JANE BUTLER,

OF THIS CITY, has taken the Agency for HINZEN & ROZEN's celebrated Agency of Pianos, which took the premium at the Louisville Fair. The piano is prepared to play these Pianos, together with stool and cover, all delivered, for what the purchaser from any other source would have to pay for the Piano only. This instrument is highly recommended.

She refers to the following persons, citizens of Frankfort: Captain Sanders, Messrs. H. R. Murray, H. Berry, R. B. Jillson, A. J. Kendall, J. Graham, J. W. Barlett, Mrs. Franklin, Frankfort, and Otto Von Bories.

april-4

NEW BACON.



L. T. TOBIN

HAS for sale an excellent article of New Bacon

His Own Curing

which he will sell at Louisville prices. He asks friends and customers to call *at* *anytime*.

June-31-1f

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THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN

PUBLISHED BY

S. I. M. MAJOR.

TERMS.

11 The Tri-Weekly Kentucky Yeoman is published every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at five dollars per annum, invariably in advance. Money may be sent by mail at our risk. The Weekly Yeoman is published every Friday, two dollars and fifty cents per annum, in advance. Liberal terms to Clubs.

ADVERTISING:

Rates of advertising in Tri-Weekly:
One square, five inches..... 100
One square, each continuation..... 25
Rates of advertising in Weekly:
One square, 10 lines or less, 1 insertion..... 50
For each subsequent insertion..... 25
11 Double column advertisements, or ad. inserted to occupy a fixed place, 50 per cent. additional.
11 Local notice 20 cents a line each insertion.
11 Liberal contracts can be made for larger advertisements to be inserted more than once.

J STODDARD JOHNSTON, Editor.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

PRESTON H. LESLIE,
Of Barren.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

JOHN G. CARLISLE,
Of Kenton.

FOR AUDITOR,

D. HOWARD SMITH,
Of Owen.

FOR TREASURER,

JAMES W. TATE,
Of Franklin.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,

JOHN RODMAN,
Of Franklin.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
H. A. M. HENDERSON,
Of Fayette.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE FROM FRANKLIN COUNTY,
HARRY I. TODD.

SATURDAY JUNE 24, 1871.

HARLAN'S ASTOUNDING CHANGE OF BASE!

Let it never be forgotten, that no longer ago than 1865, John M. Harlan, present Radical candidate for Governor of Kentucky, proclaimed in a public speech that, "if the American people continued the Radical party in power, they would do so at their peril"; "for," said he, "it is the avowed purpose of the leaders of that party to subvert our civil institutions and centralize the Government."

And yet, now, in 1871, this same John M. Harlan, in order to obtain position in that corrupt party and in that same already "centralized Government," is asking the people to do precisely what he warned, entreated, and implored them in 1865 not to do! Evidently, General Harlan has completely "changed his base"—undergone a thorough "change of heart"—in a word, "turned his coat." Having despaired apparently of defeating "centralization," he concludes to surrender to it and go in with the "traitors to liberty and the Constitution," and get some of the good fat offices which they hold out as rewards for apostasy and desertion.

MR. DAVIS EXPLAINS—SAYS HE WAS INCORRECTLY REPORTED.

We find the following in the New York papers of the 14th.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., June 13, 1871—I saw a private letter from Jefferson Davis to Col. Styles, of the Albany (Ga.) News, in which

HE COMPLAINS

of the manner in which his speeches at Atlanta and Augusta have been misconstrued by the Northern press. He says he never wished, directly or indirectly, to counsel the Southern people not to

TOLERATE THE SITUATION.

He thinks they ought to wait patiently until the returning good sense of the Northern people brings about a reversal of the more obnoxious features in recent Congressional legislation. He disavows most strongly anything like

A REVIVAL OF ARMED RESISTANCE.

There was one part of his Atlanta speech which was not reported. Before saying that he did not accept the situation, Mr. Davis asked any Northern reporters who might be present to take particular notice of his words, and he then said that he did not desire to be understood as advising anything like disloyalty to the Government.

And, the reporters took very particular pains not to notice his words; very particular pains to make it appear that he did counsel the Southern people not to tolerate or accept the situation." Hence, all the senseless "hullabaloo" because Mr. Davis dared to open his mouth at all. If he were to get up and repeat before a Southern audience the Lord's Prayer, or the Apostles' Creed, or the prayer for the President of the United States, confining himself strictly to the language of the prayer book, the "Northern reporters" would at once herald it forth, and swear to it too, that he was "stirring up rebellion," "firing the Southern heart," or something of that sickening sort.

11 Arson—open and avowed incendiary—is the chief weapon used in private war in the city of Morristown, New Jersey. Many houses—whole blocks, in fact—have been destroyed in this way. One Gilbert Kent, of that place, has gained more distinction in this mode of warfare than any other citizen; but there are several others who envy him his fame, and now, that he has got in jail for his proficiency, will doubtless soon eclipse him. Kent is under indictment for some eight different acts of incendiary.

All over the North there is a perfect epidemic of crime. Every day we hear from that section of all sorts of acts of criminal violence, "wholesale, retail, and for transportation," individual and collective; crimes old and new, common and uncommon, and some that startle and astound by their ingenious novelty and concentrated horror. And yet, we of the South are told that we so far excel in crime and violence that we must have a Ku-Klux law passed and executed for our special benefit, when the every-day statistics furnished by the reliable journals of the country show that our people, from one end of the South to the other, notwithstanding all their oppressions and provocations, are among the most quiet, peaceable, and orderly on the face of the whole earth.

BAD CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN MISSISSIPPI—A WARNING TO KENTUCKY.

An esteemed friend, of Natchez, Mississippi, writing under date of June 8th, paints a dark and gloomy picture of the condition of affairs in that Radical ridden State. We know it is an entirely truthful one, for it is drawn by a hand every way faithful and reliable. Moreover his statements are amply corroborated by others, and especially by the public press of that State generally. It should be remembered that the Republicans have only had full sway in Mississippi since the 1st January, 1870, and they have already run the annual expenses of the State up from \$400,000 to \$4,000,000 and saddled the State, that was out of debt when they came in with debt of ten millions; besides doing the many other outrageous things that we shall presently quote from the letter of our Natchez friend. Let Kentucky think of these things, and reflect at the approaching election, to give the representatives of such a party in this State, even a respectable vote.

"Whether it be a labor convention or a political gathering, we are left to conjecture by examining the names attached. We are no great believer in conventions, particularly of a political character; for general observation leads us to believe that no great good is achieved from the long-winded discussions of those who take this means to thrust themselves into prominence. It is not conventions that are needed so much as quiet. The political cauldron is kept boiling the whole time by disaffected men of both races, who take upon themselves the welfare and keeping of the rest of the people. If there is any section of the country where conventions are out of place it is in the South."

11 The editor of the Louisville Commercial must be highly imaginative, not to say visionary and romantic. Like Gen. Harlan at Louisville, possibly he too sees things "through a glass darkly"—a glass that has no lens to speak of, but lends enchantment." Certainly, he would make a most successful writer of fiction, and not half try. He professes to see in the Yeoman of the 17th inst., something which strikes him as an "excruciatingly agonizing wail of fear over the Democratic prospects in the coming election." So far from there being anything of the kind in that, or any other number of the Yeoman, that could be so construed, that particular issue is filled with words and intelligence of cheering import and brightening prospects to the Democracy all over the State. No—never since that first triumphant encounter, here at Frankfort, between the earnest, eloquent, sledge-hammer man of the people, and invincible champion of the Democracy, Leslie, and his brilliant and accomplished, but facile, in sincere, maladroit, and Janus-faced competitor, Harlan, have we for one moment doubted that the Democratic vote would be increased in the approaching election far beyond any possibility of that increase being counteracted by the accession to Radicalism of the negro vote. And we now avail ourselves of the occasion to say to our friends throughout the State that the prospect was never more cheering. That we will increase our last majority scarcely admits of a doubt. The only question is, how large shall that increase be? If every Democrat will only do his duty from now until, and especially on, the day of the election, the result in this State will send a thrill of joy throughout the Republic, and cause Democracy everywhere to rise up and call Kentucky blessed!

11 We find in the Commonwealth of yesterday the following :

A gentleman who sat in the audience when Hon. Jas. B. Beck addressed at Owensboro the other evening exclaimed :

"He tells more facts, and tells them faster than any man I ever heard speak."—Exchange

But Beck himself said, "he had told bigger lies, and tried to prove them to, on his tour, than he had ever done before in his life. We took Beck against the "gentleman" this time.

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epidemic of crime. Every day we hear from that section of all sorts of acts of criminal violence, "wholesale, retail, and for transportation," individual and collective; crimes old and new, common and uncommon, and some that startle and astound by their ingenious novelty and concentrated horror.

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end of the South to the other, notwithstanding

all their oppressions and provocations, are

among the most quiet, peaceable, and orderly

on the face of the whole earth.

11 The Republican party of Ohio, in con-

vention at Columbus, on Wednesday last, nomi-

nated Gen. Edward F. Noyes for Governor,

Jacob Mueller for Lieutenant Governor, and

W. H. West for Supreme Judge.

11 Still another negro cadet—John M. Ge-

—has been appointed to West Point; this

time, from Alabama, by the colored Hon. Mr.

Turner.

THE BLACK CONVENTION.

A "Southern States Colored Convention" is summoned to meet in Columbia, S. C., October 18, 1871. It is called in pursuance of a recommendation of the "colored convention" of Georgia last February, and its object is to establish a "more thorough union of effort, action and organization" among the colored people of the Southern States. Among the numerous signers to the call it is curious to remark two Lieutenant Governors, two Secretaries of State, and a large number of "Hons," the latter title standing for members of Congress and of Legislatures, while all the rest of the names are flourished off with "Esq."—striking proofs of the rapidity with which the negroes are climbing into offices of trust and nominal distinction, and of the new social status that they are taking for themselves. The Columbia (S. C.) Union (Radical) throws cold water on the proposed convention. That paper says:

"Whether it be a labor convention or a political gathering, we are left to conjecture by examining the names attached. We are no great believer in conventions, particularly of a political character; for general observation leads us to believe that no great good is achieved from the long-winded discussions of those who take this means to thrust themselves into prominence. It is not conventions that are needed so much as quiet. Like their gubernatorial colleagues, these gentlemen have commenced their canvass in the best possible spirit of courtesy and a total absence of personalities, which we trust will be maintained in every part of the field to the end of the campaign.

Col. Rodman, we are pleased to see, is

thoroughly 'posted' on all the questions of

the day, and, armed at all points with a

complete panoply of Democracy, and ener-

gized by a contagious spirit of ever burning

patrism, he would, we think, be more than

a match for even an able man than Mr.

Brown. Take, for example, the following

passages from his opening speech at Hopkinsville:

"Whether it be a labor convention or a

political gathering, we are left to conjecture

by examining the names attached. We are

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Col. Rodman and his com-

petitor, Mr. Brown, opened their canvass for

the office now held by the former, at Hop-

kinsville on the 14th inst., in a debate of some

four hours' duration. Judging by the very

full, and doubtless accurate phonographic

report of the discussion, which we find in the

Louisville Ledger of the 17th, Col. Rodman,

as might have been predicted, gained a com-

plete victory, not only in the argument, but

also in the enthusiasm which he inspired, the ap-

plause elicited, and the "rousing effect" pro-

duced on the audience. Mr. Brown, however,

is an able and practiced speaker, and

undoubtedly makes the most and the best

out of the cause entrusted to his champion-

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THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

SATURDAY JUNE 24, 1871.

The funeral of Hon. C. L. Vallandigham last Tuesday, at Dayton, was the largest ever seen in Ohio. Five hundred lawyers, in a body, and one thousand Free Masons, from all parts of the State, were in the procession, which was over two miles long. Thousands, unable to join in the procession, nevertheless attended at the grave, to pay the last tribute of respect to the illustrious dead. Thousands, collected from almost every city and county in the State, who had been Mr. Vallandigham's bitterest political enemies in life, were there to manifest by their unfeigned sorrow that he was indeed a son of whom that great Commonwealth had just reason to be proud.

Hon. E. D. Standford was nominated for re-election to the Senate by the Democracy of Jefferson, in convention at Brunerstown, on Saturday—a merited indorsement of a most valuable Senator.

At the same time, E. P. Johnston was nominated for the Legislature, though we regret to note indications of an intention to put an independent candidate on the track.

W. B. M. Brooks, Esq., of Bullitt, was nominated by the Democracy of Bullitt and Spencer, in joint convention on Saturday, as the candidate for the Legislature from the district composed of those counties.

The corn crop throughout all this region of country, including, we doubt not, all of Central Kentucky, if not the whole State, never looked better or more promising than it does at this moment. On the road from Frankfort to Lexington it is particularly fine. The same may be said of oats, hemp, and all the growing crops.

OHIO DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—The Democratic State Central Committee of Ohio met at Columbus on the 21st, and organized by electing Chas. N. Allen, Chairman and Jas. S. Crall, Secretary. The following Executive Committee was appointed: A. G. Thurman of Columbus; Jno. G. Jones, of Cincinnati; D. J. Callen, of Mercer; Jacob Rhinehart and Samuel Thompson, of Columbus. Resolutions of respect to the memory of C. L. Vallandigham and sympathy for his widow were adopted.

The Iowa Republicans have nominated C. C. Carpenter for Governor, and indorsed Grant and his "San Domingo job" out and out. Let no one deny that the Iowa Radicals have "plenty of sand in their gizzards," after that.

A negro named Graham, on examination, at Portland, Oregon, a few days ago, charged with seducing the daughter of a man named Ward, was shot dead by Ward as he stood on the witness stand giving his testimony.

CIRCUIT COURT.—The June term of the Franklin circuit court will meet at 10 o'clock Monday morning. It is an equity and criminal term, and the docket is small. There are twenty-seven cases in equity, and three or four indictments for murder are pending.

MURDER.—The negro Anderson, who killed another negro named Mike Lindsay at Gen. Buford's farm on Sunday, has been found guilty of murder.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—The Lexington Press of yesterday gives an account of the robbery of Mr. Andrews, an old man of seventy five or eighty years, by a negro in open day on the Russell road, 1½ miles from that city and within sight of a residence. Says the Press: "Mr. Andrews had come to town in a buggy in the morning, and in the evening started home. On his way, he had to pass the house of Mr. William Ford, about 1½ miles from town on the Russell road. This is a very exposed point, a person standing in the road, having full view of it for over a hundred yards each way. Just as he got near the house, within, perhaps, a hundred yards of it, a negro jumped the fence and seized Mr. Andrews' horse by the bridle, stopped him, and demanded his money. Mr. Andrews replied that he had no money, not more than enough to pay his toll. The fellow became enraged at this, and rushed at Mr. Andrews, striking him upon the arm with a club which he carried in his hand. He then snatched at his watch, and succeeded in carrying it off. Thinking that he had not done sufficient harm, he drew a knife and made a cut at his victim, cutting through the pants and drawers and grazing the skin. Mr. Andrews was very much frightened, and being an old man, seventy-five or eighty years of age, was unable to offer much resistance. It seems, however, that the horse was restive and the blow of the knife did not fall where it was intended. The ruffian then drew a pistol, but as he did so, the horse made a sudden start. The negro seized the top of the buggy and pulled it back, but the sudden dash of the horse threw him off, and Mr. Andrews escaped.

Mrs. Vallandigham has been in a very precarious condition ever since her husband's burial on Tuesday. Though under the constant care of two eminent physicians, she has been unconscious for several days. She has the sympathy of the whole country in her sad, double bereavement.

RELIGIOUS.—Rev. John Shackleford, of the Kentucky University, will preach at the Methodist Church to-morrow (Sunday), morning and evening. The regular pastor, Rev. T. J. Dodd, is absent from the city.

Kentucky carried off eight premiums at the late tobacco fair in St. Louis—Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Tennessee, Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi, and Missouri were represented.

Rev. S. A. Scarce, pastor of Trinity Church, Louisville, has been presented by the members of the Trinity Social Society with a beautiful silver set, consisting of a pitcher, goblets, and tray, as a token of their admiration and regard for him as a clergyman.

Prince Napoleon (Jerome) "Plon-Plon," despairing of the future of France, talks of coming to this country to spend the remainder of his days and a good part of his twenty millions of francs.

On Tuesday last we published the proceedings of the Democratic County Convention, which nominated J. C. S. Blackburn for the Legislature. By the proceedings published elsewhere it will be seen that a portion of those who formed the convention withdrew and nominated Ex-Gov. Thos. P. Porter, who has announced himself a candidate. It is to be regretted that such split should have manifested itself in Woodford, and we hope it will be of short duration.

We want no better evidence of the good service Gen. Rodman is doing in the canvass than the savage way, the Radical editors are throwing dirt at him. Read also our Morganfield letter for further proof.

Gen. Breckinridge and Gen. Echols are to start to-morrow for a trip of a week or ten days along the route of the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad.

MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE.—The trial of John J. Key, which had been in progress at Flemingsburg for some time, closed on Saturday last. The jury returned after an absence of a few minutes, and brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree. Judge Stanton had not pronounced sentence up to Monday last. It will be remembered that Key killed his father, in Mason county, some two years or more ago.

ST. JOHN'S DAY.—To-day is the anniversary of St. John, the Baptist. It will be observed by the Ascension Church of this city. Services at five o'clock this afternoon.

The jury in the case of McGehan for the murder of Myers—in which Mr. Vallandigham was engaged as counsel for the defendant at the time of his fatal accident—failed to agree, and had to be discharged.

LOUISVILLE AS THE GREAT MANUFACTURING AND DISTRIBUTING CENTER OF THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—THE GREAT LAND SALE MONDAY, JULY 10, 1871.

Few of our people have ever stopped to reflect upon the many sacrifices hitherto, and at all times, necessary to be made by the great city of Louisville, in her efforts to deal justly with the people of the South and Southwest, and at the same time compete with the large manufacturing cities of this country, in the power wielded by and derived from dense and overcrowded working populations, on all sides her competitors. A period has, however, arrived in the history of the Falls City when the gigantic efforts put forth by her enterprising citizens demonstrate, beyond a doubt, that her destiny embraces within its scope the great fact, that henceforth she is to be the commercial, manufacturing, and distributing emporium of the South and Southwest.

More might truly be here stated, in confirmation of the statements above made, but as our deductions and predictions are based upon the announcement made in another column, descriptive of the greatest sale of beautiful and desirable suburban property ever falling under our notice, we are content to let our readers judge for themselves. No city in the country possesses similar property, or ever again will afford the opportunities now presented for the investment of capital, and we predict that this great sale is the forerunner to the investment of millions of dollars in manufacturing and mechanical establishments, wherein will be employed the many thousands for whom Louisville is determined to provide comfortable and healthy homes.

The property to be sold at this great Trustee Sale, is situated two squares south of Broadway, and extends from Twenty-sixth to Thirty-eighth street. Railroad facilities and every necessary convenience are features of the section of the city in which it is located.

"He who runs may read," and the stern facts briefly alluded to in this article should at once awaken the people of this entire State to the great opportunity here presented, to invest their spare capital in a manner that cannot fail to produce greater pecuniary profits than any investment ever offered.

The progress made by the city of Louisville in every department of material wealth manufacturing, and commerce excites the envy of her rivals to an extent never before displayed.

The great Trustee Sale of "Parkland Subdivision," as set forth in another part of this paper, deserves the closest attention of the citizens of this Commonwealth in a greater degree than is probably imagined. While it is true, that we desire as many to come from other States as may choose, yet we want the people of Kentucky to be identified with Louisville's great future. Follow our advice—attend this great sale—and at any time prior to the day of sale, July 10th, 1871, call upon or address W. H. Beynroth, Esq., Trustee, or Morris Southwick & Co., Auctioneers, Nos. 64 and 66 West Jefferson street, Louisville, Kentucky, and you can procure, gratuitously, maps, pamphlets, &c., containing information that deeply concerns the prosperity of every man, woman, and child in this State.

MEETING OF OWEN COUNTY DELEGATES

The delegates to the Democratic Convention which convened in the city of Frankfort, May 3, 1871, in obedience to a call of the Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, met in Owenton, June 19, county court day, for the purpose of considering what action they would take relative to the office of Register of the Land Office.

J. D. Lillard offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of the delegates to the May Convention, J. A. Grant was duly elected to the office of Register of the Land Office, and ought to have been so declared; therefore, we respectfully ask the Central Committee to place J. Alexander Grant upon the State ticket for said office.

On motion, the proceedings of this meeting are ordered to be published in the Louisville Ledger, Owen News, Louisville Courier-Journal, and Frankfort Yeoman.

A Hebrew named Jacob Spears committed suicide last week at Memphis because he had lost all his money at faro. His widow gets \$5,000 life assurance.

The Spanish Government has determined to hold Cuba as long as Spain has arms and men sufficient for the purpose.

For editorial on the Western Indians see first page.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES—LETTER FROM HON. Z. F. SMITH, SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,
OFFICE Supt. OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
FRANKFORT, JUNE 19, 1871.

Messrs. Editors:

Permit me, through your columns, to make a last and urgent appeal to the School Commissioners and interested friends of common schools in the various counties of the State to make immediate arrangements for holding Teachers' Institutes during the months of July and August. This duty is clearly and imperatively enjoined by the law, while the necessities of popular education in our State make it important, if not indispensable, that these Institutes should be held, annually, without fail.

The Commissioner of a county cannot omit or neglect this duty without great injury and injustice to the interests intrusted to his charge; and a good Institute, once held and conducted by able and experienced teachers in a county, will demonstrate their utility and necessity for the future.

I will engage to supply a competent and experienced teacher, well provided with maps, charts, apparatus, and all instruments and means of illustrating and demonstrating the science of teaching, to any School Commissioner who will apply; and arrangements have been made with Professor P. A. Towne, of Louisville, Ky., assisted by Professor J. B. Reynolds, Principal of the Third Ward School, and Professor Hiriam Roberts, Principal of the Normal Training School, of Louisville, to do the same.

Let the response be prompt, and from every unprovided county. I call attention to the following suggestions, of a most practical character, just published, from the able pen of Professor Reynolds.

Z. F. SMITH,
Supt. Public Instruction.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

The season is rapidly approaching when teachers ought carefully to review their work, form plans for the coming year, and pay special attention to their own professional improvement. Nowhere else can this be so thoroughly done as at the Teachers' Institute. A standard is there set up by which work of past days may be measured, future work estimated and prepared for. It is therefore proper for teachers to look forward to their County Institute with considerable interest, and Commissioners should be maturing their plans so as to obtain the best possible results in a given time. The following suggestions are made for the purpose of directing attention to this matter and assisting all concerned to look over this field in advance:

That Institutes are feasible, and in the absence of normal schools very desirable, are assumed as postulates; the points now to be considered are when and how they shall be held. As there are seven weeks vacation after the fourth of July, so there may be seven weeks of Institute work, and the State might be divided into Institute districts, so that those instructors, and they are few enough, who are willing to devote their time to this work, may be continuously employed. In some counties the Institutes should begin early in July, in others one week later, and so on, no two adjacent counties having them at the same time. The advantages of such an arrangement are very manifest; and that there shall be no clashing of dates, the State Superintendent ought to arrange the time-table for the County Commissioners. It is of the utmost importance, nay, absolutely essential to complete success, that the Commissioners and the Superintendent be in perfect accord as to dates; for he may be able to send just such help as is needed, and personally to assist if he can arrange the time. Yet the County Commissioner should consider himself responsible for the organization of the Institute, no matter whence the help comes.

The time of holding the Institute having been definitely fixed, a programme should be prepared without delay, so that changes which are unavoidable may be made without deranging plans. The Commissioner should distinctly impress upon his most reliable teachers that the Institute is for class exercise, to show methods of teaching, not all for recitation display; and while every teacher should prepare plans for teaching, no class should prepare a lesson to be recited. With this view he should select some teacher of the place for class-manager, whose sole duty should be to furnish classes of such average age and advancement as might be required for the purposes of the Institute. Four classes of six or eight pupils each would be sufficient; their averages of age being respectively seven, ten, twelve, and fourteen. These classes ought to be available on very short notice; but that they might be more reliable the class-manager ought to be notified when classes would be needed, and the age or advancement desired by those teachers to whom model class-drills have been assigned. Each teacher expected to conduct a class-drill in any branch should be notified of the topic at the earliest possible moment, not less than two weeks before institute-week, so that the plan of his lesson may not be crude, hastily snatched up, but well-prepared, worked out in the school-room, and clearly presented. That these plans should be most profitably considered by the members of the Institute, a systematic discussion of their merits or demerits should immediately follow, and persons should be selected to begin these discussions of method, who would be prompt to notice every point, both good and bad, and who could readily refer a method to such principles of mental science as had been previously taught, or as are well understood. All criticism to be beneficial must be honest and friendly. Much prominence ought to be given to instruction in the laws of mental action, and it will be far more difficult to obtain competent instruction in this branch than in any other. In many instances the task will devolve entirely upon the Commissioner himself, and happy will it be if he is thoroughly competent; for in a clear understanding of the philosophy of instruction lies the germ of improvement of the members of the Institute.

Good instructors in arithmetic, geography, penmanship, and reading, can generally be obtained, and the teachers should daily receive progressive lessons in these branches; but every lesson given ought to illustrate the best methods of teaching in the advanced grades.

The day should be divided into half-hour intervals, with intermissions and recesses at appropriate times. There should be opening exercises at 8:30, sharp, every morning, and a roll carefully kept with all tardinesses and absences plainly shown. An earnest Commissioner can, by using the means at his command, succeed in inducing the majority of his teachers to be punctual, and to take pleasure in the performances of their assigned duties. Subjects for essays should be given to those teachers who are not charged with instruction lessons; committees appointed to prepare reports on different topics, and provision made for discussion of such reports. If good teachers of gymnastics and elocution can be secured, they will pay for themselves by the increased attendance, and by an exhibition at the close of the session, at which might be presented such histrionic and gymnastic exercises interspersed with music, as should be thought acceptable.

The social character of the Institute should be kept in mind by the managers. The different professional men of the county ought to be invited to participate in the daily exercises, and to contribute to the evening entertainments by lectures upon educational or scientific topics; and as far as possible, the citizens should be solicited to pledge in advance their hospitality to those coming from a distance; the courtesy of radiating lines of railroads should also be secured.

Committees should be appointed by the Commissioner to perfect these arrangements, and to welcome strangers, and direct or take them to pleasant stopping-places immediately upon arrival.

As funds, for some will be needed, if the County Commissioners will make an appropriation, all right; the membership fee can be placed at a lower figure. If no appropriation is made, the teachers attending the Institute ought each one to pay a fee; say one and a half to two dollars for ladies, and two to three dollars for gentlemen. The money so invested

ed in an institute of this kind will yield fabulous returns; perhaps a thousand per cent, in the course of a year. Let all go to work with a will, teachers and Commissioners, and it will be impossible to estimate the good results which will surely follow a universal, energetic effort for professional improvement. "Onward, let the watchword be."

RELIET OF BLOODY MONDAY.—The Board of Aldermen last night allowed the claim of Mrs. E. Aulsebrook for \$5,000, and that of Honora Maloney for \$750, both for property destroyed on Bloody Monday. These amounts, added to the Ambruster claim, already paid, foot up \$25,750 which the city has consented to disburse as a reparation for property destroyed on that day.—*Louisville Ledger*.

OBITUARY.

In memory of S. S. Collins, of Anderson county, who died 19th February, 1871.

The silver cord is loose;
The golden bowl is broken;
A father's smiles are missed;
His last good-bye is spoken.

A father sleeps in his narrow bed,
O'er him the ivy is creeping;
Though he lies low under the sod,
He is not dead, but sleeping.

A father his dear ones meet no more
Around the family hearth;
He has gone to meet the Heavenly One
Who called him from the earth.

A father's voice is hushed to rest.
We cease to hear its sound;

A father's counsel no longer heard;
He sleeps 'neath a new-made mound.

He has left us, but his spirit
A Guardian Angel has become,

And around our steps he'll linger,
Waiting to convey us Home.

A mother and her little group,
When assembled together at home,

To find no cheerful father,

Will feel very sad and lone.

And tears, perhaps, will mingle
With the hearts so full of woe;
The orphans and the widow
A father's love must know.

But should they weep in sorrow
For the one who has gone before,
Though none can fill the vacant chair
This side the Eternal Shore?

No! He who called him from this world
Has claimed him for His own,
And bore him from a wicked clime
To enjoy a Heavenly Home.

And when Death shall freeze the fountain
Whence the streams of Life flow,
And our forms that now are active
Neath the sod are lying low,

J. R. Golladay's 48th Monthly Drawing will take place at Odeon Hall, Bowling Green, Ky., June 26th, 1871. Capital Prize, House and Lot located in Bowling Green, valued at \$4,000 00. \$1,000 in Greenbacks; Piano \$700; Carriage \$700; a Building Lot in the city of Bowling Green, \$600; Horse and Buggy, \$500; Building Lot in Bowling Green, \$400; Buggy and Harness, \$300; Horse and Saddle, \$300; Gold Watch and Chain, \$250; and 59 other Prizes consisting of Gold Diamonds, Gold and Silver Watches, Sewing Machines, Dry Goods, Fine Paintings, Standard Books, Musical Instruments, &c. Tickets \$1, or six for \$5. For sale by J. W. Russell. Orders by mail or express should be addressed to J. R. Golladay, Bowling Green, Ky. Statement of Drawings and Prizes forwarded promptly. 10

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUMMER STOCK AT

Helms' Old Stand!

HAVING REFITTED THE STORE-ROOM on Main Street, I now offer to the citizens of Frankfort the following articles, which have just been received:

A Full and Complete Assortment of HATS, CAPS, &c.

Books of all Descriptions, Notions, &c., &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES, STATIONERY,

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN,

Nilsson's Intended.

Those who occupied seats near the stage at the Nilsson concert in this city may have observed two gentlemen, evidently foreigners, who entered the hall from the green-room door, and were assigned chairs immediately in front of the stage. The older of the two was Colonel Snow of the British army; the younger, Augusto Rouzard, Nilsson's fiance. He is a Parisian, young, modest and manly. His face is fresh and amiable, and his manners are easy and retiring. He wore at the concerts in this city an ordinary English traveling suit, and, by the cut of his whiskers, looked the Londoner more than the Frenchman.

He was a broker in Paris before the war began between France and Germany, and during the siege did duty on the ramparts of the city. With the fall of the city and the rise of the Commune, the commercial marts of London attracted him thither, but it was very natural indeed—he was a still greater attraction on this side of the sea, and he took passage with Colonel Snow on the Scotia, which arrived at New York about May day.

Rouzard, it is said, will engage in mercantile pursuits in New York. He is moderately well off, and being a man, proposes to support himself. The engagement between him and Christina has existed for several years, and is purely a love match. He and Col. Snow are at present enjoying the West Point Gayeties with Miss Nilsson, and they will accompany her to this city next week when she sings for the Swedish churches.—*Chicago Post*, June 9.

“Gwine to Hell on a Black Mule.”

A citizen of South Carolina furnishes an exact description of the frightful orgies with which, in the name of worship, the niggers of his region desecrate their churches and insult the Almighty Ruler of the universe. We extract this paragraph from his account:

Their manner of conducting religious services is not only a nuisance to those who live near, but it is a mockery and an insult to Him for whom their temples have been built. Let any one who has not heard these howling Derishes in their orgies draw near some night and listen. A few moments will suffice to convince and disgust. At a recent attendance of this abominable mockery of religious services, we heard a whining voice sing out, “I’m gwine to heaven on a white hoss.” Another jumped up and echoed, “Bless de Lord, here’s a poor sister gwine to hell on a black mule.” One raises her hand, and with her eyes fixed on the ceiling, screams, “I see Jesus a lookin at me.” Another replies, “I see Him too, a lookin out de window at me.” Another cries out, “Bless de Lord, tell Jesus to send down a rope; and I’ll climb to heaven.” This last idea strikes a dozen or more with force, and they jump up and down, shouting, “Send down de rope, and we’ll all climb to heaven.”

A SCHOOL-BOY’S COMPOSITION ON THE BULL FROG.—The bull frog is green. If I could jump like one I could beat a pig or two pigs. Frogs are bald-headed animals, but he can’t draw timber for meetin’ house. If I was a frog it would hurt me to stand on my head and to see the Presidents worn in, Jane Martin wears a red dress and hoop at me when I didn’t know it. It scared me so I jumped to. If frogs could run with a fire machine it would be fun to go to, for they are all Baptists. When they growl they don’t bite. Mother melted the bottom out of her tea-pot, and Lordy, how dad ripped about it. Geese have more feathers than young frogs; but geese don’t give milk. Nor does a wild frog. When ashes are worth fifteen cents a bushel is the best time to go frogging. Little frogs sleep, but who is afraid? Scrambled frogs are nice in cold coffee, but as for me, give me liberty or death, but no frogs or a revolution in France. I’m goin’ to sell my dog, and see then if he won’t fetch something. Frogs never have the mumps, but they always come with a spring. T. SHINE.

WONDERFUL SAGACITY OF A DOG.—The following story, strange as it may appear, is vouchcd by several witnesses whose testimony is unimpeachable. A short time ago a female Newfoundland dog was in the habit of coming to the house of a lady in this city, who would throw it pieces of cold meat, which the dog would eat, and, having satisfied its hunger, go away again. So confirmed had this habit become that, at a certain hour daily, the lady would expect the dog, and the animal would put in an appearance. A few days ago, before feeding her, the lady said to her: “Why don’t you bring me one of your puppies?” repeating the question several times as she stood at the window, the dog looking at her in the face with an expression of intelligence, as if it understood every word the lady said. The next day, to the lady’s astonishment, at the usual hour, the dog returned, and, lo and behold! it was accompanied by a little puppy.

The lady fed both dogs, and then took up the puppy into the window, when the old dog scampered off and did not return for three days. At the end of that time the dog again appeared, when, after feeding it, the lady said: “Next time bring all your puppies, I want to see them.” and yesterday morning, sure enough, the dog returned, accompanied by three Newfoundland pups. Several of the neighbors saw the whole transaction, and declared that they considered this one of the most wonderful proofs of the sagacity of the dog they have ever known. Where the dog came from, and to whom it belongs, is not known; but we have the name of the lady, and also of those who were eye-witnesses to the occurrences as narrated by her.

Port and Press.

FARMERS are apt to feed too much corn to their hogs, and then complain because they rarely, if ever, get price enough for their hogs at killing time from the buyers, and say that it costs so much to fatten them, that hog raising is unprofitable. If they will feed more grass and less corn they will find an improvement that will add to the profits. Feeding stock with grass or other green fodder while it is kept up, is coming rapidly into practice, especially in towns where pasture is inconvenient, and among dairymen, and orchard grass is pronounced one of the best things to raise for the purpose. The seed is not generally for sale at stores, but dealers would obtain it if the demand should require it. It yields, however, makes good hay, and is easily cultivated, but should be sown thickly as it has a tendency to grow in bunches.

Port and Press.

ANTIDOTE FOR POISON.—A farmer writes thus: “It is now over twenty years since I learned that sweet oil would cure the bite of a rattlesnake, not knowing it would cure other kinds of poison. Practice, observation, and experience have taught me that it will cure poison of any kind, both on man and beast. To cure a horse, it requires eight times as much as for a man. One of the most extreme cases of snake bites occurred eleven years ago. It had been thirty days standing, and the patient had been given up by his physician. I gave him a spoonful of the oil, which effected a cure. It will cure blot in cattle by fresh clover. It will cure the sting of bees, spiders, or other insects, and persons who have been poisoned by a low running vine called ivy.”—*Cleveland Banner*.

CARBONIC ACID is highly recommended to destroy the worm in peach trees, and also to drive off the codling moth, tent caterpillars, and other pests of the apple orchard. The carbonic acid is mixed with soft soap, made thin enough to work well, with kitchen or house slops, and applied to the trees with a brush. A dime’s worth of the liquid acid will be enough for a dozen trees when well stirred in with soft soap and water. A little fresh lime would doubtless also be an advantage.

“January,” a New York gambler, being flat broke one night, put a lozenge on the queen, and the dealer, mistaking it for a split, paid the bet. From this beginning he took \$1,500 out of the bank that night.

DIRECTORY.

STATE OFFICERS.
Governor—PRESTON H. LESLIE.
Secretary of State—SAMUEL B. CHURCHILL.
Assistant Secretary of State—W. T. SAMUELS.
Attorney General—JOHN RODMAN.
Auditor—D. HOWARD SMITH.
Treasurer—JAMES W. TATE.
Register—JAMES A. DAWSON.
Superintendent Public Instruction—Z. F. SMITH.

Adjutant General—J. STODDARD JOHNSTON.
Quartermaster General—FAYETTE HEWITT.
Librarian—GEORGE B. CRITTENDEN.
Keeper of Penitentiary—J. W. SOUTH.
Public Printer—S. I. M. MAJOR.
Public Binder—JOHN MARTIN, JR.
Court of Appeals—GEORGE ROBERTSON.
Associate Judges—M. R. HARDIN, D. J. PEERS, and WM. LINDSAY.
Reporter—W. P. D. BUSH.
Clerk—ALVIN DUVALL.

CITY DIRECTORY.
Mayor—H. H. TAYLOR, JR.
Police Judge—John B. MAJOR.
Clerk—S. C. SAYRES.
Attorney—John W. RODMAN.
Treasurer—J. R. GRAHAM.
Marshal—H. HYDE.
Board Common Councilmen—E. H. TAYLOR, JR., A. G. BRAWNER, JAS. G. DUDLEY, B. F. MEERS, A. J. JAMES, W. P. D. BUSH, L. TOBIN, M. H. P. WILLIAMS.
Board School Trustees—G. C. DRANE, D. L. HALEY, J. G. HATCHITT.

FRANKLIN CIRCUIT COURT.

Judge—Hon. W. S. PYOR.
Commonwealth’s Attorney—J. D. LILLARD.
Clerk—WALTER FRANKLIN.
Court Attorney—IRA JULIAN.
Court convenes first Monday in each month.

Franklin County Quarterley Court—Holds its terms on the second Monday in January, April, July, and October.

JUSTICES’ COURTS.

First District—Geo. W. Gwin—Second Monday in March, June, September, and December. Philip Swigert—First Saturday in March, June, September, and December. F. D. Reddish, Constable.

Second District—B. F. Head—Fourth Saturday in March, June, September, and December. G. C. Hughes—On Saturday after the First Monday in March, June, September, and December. James Hughes, Constable.

Third District—William Morris—On First Saturday after second Monday in March, June, September, and December. Milton Wigginton—On Thursday after second Monday in March, June, September, and December. Flournoy Satterwhite, Constable.

Fourth District—U. V. Williams and John W. Jackson—Both on First Monday in March, June, September, and December. G. B. Harrod, Constable.

Fifth District—Joseph Harrod—Fourth Friday in March, June, September, and December. Nelson Moore—On Third Friday in March, June, September, and December. George Harrod, Constable.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

M. E. CHURCH, S. J. THOMAS—Rev. T. J. DODD, Pastor
Sunday services—11 A. M.; 7 P. M.
Class Meeting immediately after morning service.

Sunday School—2½ P. M.

Prayer meeting—Thursday, 7 P. M.

Church meeting—Fourth Sunday, 9½ A. M.

Stewards’ meetings—Monday 7 P. M.

Sunday School Teachers’ meeting—Wednesday 7 P. M.

PREBYSYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. J. H. NESBITT, DD., Pastor.

Sunday services—11 A. M.; 7 P. M.

Sunday school—2 P. M.

Prayer meeting—Friday, 7 P. M.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH—Eld. T. N. ARNOLD, Pastor

Sunday services—11 A. M.; 7 P. M.

Sunday school—9 A. M.

Prayer meeting—Wednesday, 7 P. M.

ASCENSION CHURCH (P. E.)—Rector

Sunday services—11 A. M.; 7 P. M.

Sunday School—9½ A. M.

Divine service—Friday, 4 P. M.

BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. L. W. SEELEY, D. D., Pastor.

Sunday service—11 A. M.; 7 P. M.

Sunday School—9 A. M.

Prayer meeting—Wednesday, 7 P. M.

WARNER’S PILE REMEDY.

Warner’s Pile Remedy has never failed (not even in one case) to cure the worst varieties of Blindness, Bright Eyes, and other diseases of the eyes. It is a powerful and stimulating tonic and a general appetizer, it strengthens the heart, and restores the digestive organs to their healthy state.

Weak, nervous, and dyspeptic persons should use Warner’s DYSPEPSIA TONIC. For sale by druggists.

Price One Dollar. For sale by druggists everywhere.

DYSPEPSIA.

Warner’s Dyspepsia Tonic is prepared expressly for Dyspepsia and those suffering with habitual Constipation. It is a powerful and stimulating tonic and a general appetizer, it strengthens the heart, and restores the digestive organs to their healthy state.

Weak, nervous, and dyspeptic persons should use Warner’s DYSPEPSIA TONIC. For sale by druggists.

Price One Dollar.

COUGH NO MORE.

Warner’s Cough Balsam is healing, softening, and expectorating. The extraordinary power it possesses is immediately relieving, and eventually curing, the most obstinate cases of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, and Consumption. It is a powerful and superior medicine, and is recommended to cure any other disease.

It is more healthy and cheaper. Both male and female, young or old, can take the Wine of Life.

In fact, it is a powerful medicine, and will do more good than a few drops of lively spirits will do to take the Wine of Life.

It is different from anything ever before in use. It is sold by druggists; also at all respectable saloons. Price One Dollar in quart bottles.

WINE OF LIFE.

The great Blood Purifier and Delicious Drink Warner’s Wine of Life, is free from all irritating properties, and is particularly prepared for those who require a stimulant.

It is an splendid appetizer and tonic, and the finest thing in the world for purifying the blood.

It is the most pleasant and delicious drink, and is superior to brandy, whisky, wine, bitters, or any other article.

It is more healthy and cheaper.

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EMMENAGOGUE.

Warner’s Emmenagogue is the only article known to cure the Whites (it will cure in every case).

Where is the case of Bright Eyes, and

other diseases of the eyes, and you should immediately procure it. It is also a sure cure for Female irregularities, and may be depended upon in every case of snake bites, and other diseases of the womb.

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New Carriage Shop.

CARRIAGE AND LIGHT WAGON REPAIRING done in the neatest style upon short notice, and on reasonable terms.

J. L. BOHANNAN,

South Frankfort corner of Shelby and Second streets.

Sept15-tf

TRAVEL.

Kentucky Central R. R.

GENERAL TICKET OFFICE,
COVINGTON, KY. Nov. 26th, 1869.
ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1st, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

GOING SOUTH.
No. 1. No. 2. No. 9.
Leave Covington... 7:55 a. m. 1:30 p. m. 4:20 p. m.
Arrive Paducah... 9:48 do 3:13 do 6:30 do
do... 10:15 do 4:15 do 7:15 do
do... 11:40 do 5:10 do 8:10 do
do Lexington... 12:35 p. m. 6:05 do 11:15 do
Leave Lexington... 12:45 do 7:50 do 11:45 do
Arrive Nicholasville 1:25 do 8:30 do 11:45 do

GOING NORTH.
No. 4. No. 5. No. 16.
Leave Lexington... 4:45 a. m. 9:30 a. m. 11:30 a. m.
Arrive Covington... 5:45 do 2:40 do 4:30 p. m.
Leave Lexington... 7:00 do 2:50 do
Arrive Paducah... 7:50 do 3:40 do
do... 8:45 do 4:25 do
do... 9:45 do 5:35 do
do Covington... 11:40 do 7:30 do

CLOSE CONNECTIONS AT Lexington with all trains to and from Frankfort and Louisville. Trains are run by Cincinnati time. All trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

H. P. RANSOM,
Clerk A. nt

GROCERY AND MEAT STORE.

W. H. McKEE having purchased the interest of W. H. GRAY, or the firm of

ASH PAID FOR RAGS

A full supply of Sporting, Rifle, and Blasting Powder, and Patent Safety Fuse always on hand.

Sept25-tf

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